Berlin Museum. It is nothing more or less than the female of *Nesogaster amœnus* (Stål), so that the name must fall as a synonym of that species. Dr. Verhoeff was misled by the fact that the elytra are partly opened out, perhaps by the former insertion of a pin, so that the generic characters of the elytra, as set forth by him, do not hold good.

V.—*Notes on the* Forficularia.—XI. *On new and little-known Species and Synonymic Notes.* By Malcolm Burr, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

Forcipula jacobsoni, sp. n.

Statura minore: colore fusco-castaneo; pedes testacei; abdominis segmenta 3–6 tuberculis tenuibus singulis utrinque armatis: forcipis bracchia gracilia elongata, apicem versus sensim arcuata, inermia. ♂.

Long. corporis ..... 15 mm.
„ forcipis ..... 8 „

Size small; colour dark chestnut; antennæ with 20 segments, third long and cylindrical, 4–6 very short, the rest gradually lengthening.

Head black, with yellowish pubescence, the sutures distinct.

Pronotum nearly square, posterior margin rounded.

Elytra black, of coarse texture, the lateral keel not very prominent. Wings black, tipped with yellowish at the apex of the suture.

Feet uniform testaceous.

Abdomen parallel, slender, black; segments 3–6 with slender, sharp, gently recurved, spine-like tubercles projecting on each side. Dorsal surface finely granulated, the posterior margin of each segment milled. Last dorsal segment ample, quadrate, smooth, with a deep median longitudinal furrow; posterior margin straight, with a nearly obsolete tubercle over the insertion of the forceps.

Ventral surface very finely punctulate, clothed with yellowish pubescence on the margins of the segments.

Penultimate ventral segment rounded. Pygidium very short, tumid, and obtuse. Forceps with the branches elongate and slender, nearly straight, gently incurved at the apex, with a few obsolete denticulations along the inner margin. ♂.

N. Java, Samarang (*Jacobson*).

This species closely resembles *F. walkeri*, Kirby, from Hong Kong in size and appearance. It differs in the form of the forceps: when seen from above, the branches are laterally undulating in that species; in this they are simply and gently incurved: the denticulation is more pronounced in *F. walkeri*; the abdomen is finely punctulate in *F. walkeri*, granulose in this species; finally, the slender abdominal spines are quite straight in *F. walkeri* and gently recurved in this species.

I have pleasure in dedicating it to its discoverer, Mr. Edward Jacobson, of the Hague.

Labia nigroflavida, Rehn.

Description of the Male.

Agrees perfectly with Rehn's description, with the exception of characters which are purely sexual.

The last dorsal segment is ample, rather tumid, nearly square, smooth, with a few shallow punctulations; the median sulcus is faint; depressed posteriorly; the posterior margin itself truncate, with a row of minute tubercles above; on each side over the roots of the forceps there is a pair of elevated longitudinal ridges.

Penultimate ventral segment large, covering the last segment, obtusely rounded, slightly emarginate at the apex itself.

Pygidium not visible.

Forceps with the branches remote at the base, triquetrous, stout, and dilated at the base itself, this dilation terminated by a short sharp tooth in the inferior margin, then suddenly attenuated and excavated along the inner margin for nearly half their length; at this point thickened to a sharp conical tooth, where the curvature is lessened; beyond this point gently incurved, the apex sharp and crossing. Seen from above the branches appear nearly straight, gradually converging. Viewed from the side gently sinuate downwards, then upwards.

Long. corporis	.....	10·5 mm.
„ forcipis	.....	3 „

Hab. Queensland: Cairns (in the type, a ♀, U.S. Nat. Mus., Rehn). Kuranda, in North Queensland (1 ♂ taken by Mr. H. W. Simmons, in my collection).

Labia nigroflavida, Rehn, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxix. p. 507, fig. 5 (1905).

This species is apparently allied to *L. grandis*, Borm., but the form of the forceps of the male is quite distinctive, possessing many features in common with those of certain *Anechura*—for instance, the sinuation in a vertical plane and the thickening at the anteapical tooth; it is, perhaps, worthy of note that another somewhat similar species at present ranged in *Labia*, namely *L. papua*, Borm., is recorded from New Guinea. Perhaps a new genus will be required eventually for their reception.

The Genus Strongylopsalis, *Burr.*

In 1880 de Bormans described a female earwig from Peru under the name *Labia chelidurοides*; in 1883 he described a male from Mexico as being that of the same species. Now these insects are incapable of flight, and it is to be expected that the specimens from Mexico and those from Peru are specifically distinct. It appears now that there is no doubt that this is the case. In 1900 I sent de Bormans a pair of *Strongylopsalis inca* from Peru. On April 25th, 1900, he replied that my specimens were undoubtedly identical with his *Labia chelidurοides*. On June 7th of the same year * he wrote withdrawing this opinion, remarking that my specimens were undoubtedly distinct, so I accordingly published the description of *S. inca*, which was then in manuscript.

I have since compared my types of *S. inca* with syntypes of *L. chelidurοides* ♀, and they are indistinguishable: de Bormans had first compared the females only, and was therefore correct in his first opinion; later, on comparing the males, he was instantly struck by the entire dissimilarity of the forceps, and so altered his opinion. The undoubted explanation of this confusion lies in the fact that his males from Mexico were distinct from his Peruvian females.

It is therefore necessary to regard *Strongylopsalis inca*, Burr, from Peru, as synonymous with *Labia chelidurοides*, Borm., ♀, from Peru, while *Labia chelidurοides*, Borm., ♂, from Mexico, is a distinct species and requires a new name.

The genus *Strongylopsalis* was originally placed by me near to *Carcinophora*, but the structure of the feet and of the antennæ show without doubt that it is more closely allied to *Labia*, from which it is at once distinguished by the sharp keel of the elytra.

* This was the last letter I ever received written in his own handwriting; a few weeks later my old friend was struck down by the illness which so soon proved fatal.

The synonymy is as follows:—

1. *Strongylopsalis chelidiuroides* (Borm.).

Labia chelidiuroides, Borm. 1880, An. Soc. Esp. H. N. ix. p. 509 (♀) (nec Borm. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. xxvii. p. 74, pl. ii. fig. 12, 1883); id. Tierreich, Forf. p. 72 (1900); Kirby, Cat. Orth. i. p. 27 (1904) (ex parte, ♀ only).
Strongylopsalis inca, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 80 (1900) (♂ ♀); Sem. Rev. russe d'Ent. ii. p. 102 (1902); Kirb. Cat. Orth. i. p. 15 (1904).

Peru (*Borm., Burr*).

2. *Strongylopsalis cornuta*, n. n.

Labia chelidiuroides, Borm. (nec 1880, An. Soc. Esp. H. N. ix. p. 509), 1883, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. xxvii. p. 74, pl. ii. fig. 12 (♂); id. Tierreich, Forf. p. 72 (1900) (♂); Kirby, Cat. Orth. i. p. 27 (1904).

Mexico (*Borm.*).

In *S. chelidiuroides* the forceps of the male are slender, remote at the base, simple, arcuate, and unarmed. In *S. cornuta* they are elongate, depressed, and armed with a vertical blunt process on the upper surface.

Psalis doriæ (Borm.).

I have a syntype of *Psalis guttata*, Borm., from Mentawei, which I have been able to compare with the type of *Forficula doriæ*, Borm., from the Genoa Museum, kindly lent me by Signor Gestro. There is no doubt that the two species are identical.

Chætospania borneensis (Borm.).

Signor Gestro has kindly lent me the types of *Sphingolabis borneensis*, Borm., from the Genoa Museum. I have compared them with the types of *Chætospania confusa*, Burr, which was originally misplaced by de Bormans with *C. feæ*, Borm. There is no doubt that *C. confusa* is identical with *S. borneensis*, although the type is somewhat smaller and paler; the pygidium is partly hidden in the type of *C. confusa*, and consequently very deceptive in appearance. *Chætospania stella*, Burr, is also probably identical.

The synonymy is consequently as follows:—

Sphingolabis borneensis, Dubr. Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xiv. p. 381 (1879).
Chætospania confusa, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 489 (1905).
Chætospania stella, Burr, Termes. Füzetek, p. 483, pl. xx. fig. 6 (1902).

Chætospania bongiana (Borg).

When I described *Chætospania escalerœ* from Biafra (Mem. Soc. Españ. H. N. i. p. 294, 1906) I had not seen the description of *Sparatta bongiana*, Borg (Arkiv for Zool. i. p. 573, pl. xxvi. fig. 3, 1904), from the Cameroons. Professor Sjöstedt has since kindly sent me authentic syntypes of the latter from the Stockholm Museum, and I see that the two species are identical. The name is therefore *Chætospania bongiana* (Borg).

This genus, with the allied *Sparatta* and *Platylabia*, requires a thorough revision.

Spongiphora assiniensis, Bormans.

A careful comparison of the descriptions of *Spongiphora assiniensis*, Borm. (apud Bolivar, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. vol. lxii. p. 170, 1893), of *Spongiphora ochracea*, Borg (Arkiv f. Zool. i. p. 569, pl. xxvi. fig. 6, 1904), and *Spongiphora robur*, Burr (Mem. Soc. Españ. H. N. i. p. 293, 1906), leaves no doubt in my mind that all these species are identical, and they are all recorded from West Africa.

VI.—*Notes on the* Forficularia.—XII. *Note on the Genus* Apachys, *Serv.* By Malcolm Burr, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

Apachys corticinus, sp. n.

Statura minore: corpus minus depressum: colore fusco-castaneo: pronotum subquadratum, antice et postice truncatum; elytra et alæ typica; pedes typici, tarsorum segmento primo brevi: abdomen minus depressum, læve; segmentum ultimum dorsale magnum, quadratum, punctis impressis crebris ac sat fortibus punctatum: segmentum penultimum ventrale valde acuminatum: processus analis obtuso-lanceolatus, margine postico obtusangulo; forcipis bracchia a basi sensim angulata, incurva. ♂.

Long. corporis sine processu anali ..... 10 mm.
„ forcipis cum „ „ ..... 1·5 „

Colour dark fuscous; size small; body less compressed than is usual in this genus.

Antennæ typical: 27 segments, first long and thick; 2 minute, almost globular; 3 long, cylindrical; 4 and 5 short and subconical, together not longer than 3; 6–9 slightly